# WASHINGTON.

Report of the Hatch-Babcock Investigating Committee.

General Babcock Completely Exonerated.

Death of Representative Heaton, of North Carolina.

The Assailant of Representative Porter Sentenced to Imprisonment.

The Civil Service Appropriation Bill Before the House.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1870. The Federal Officers in New York.

The name of Mr. Cornell was sent to the Senat to-day as the successor to Mr. Foiger as Assistant Treasurer of the United States. Mr. Foiger retires with the reputation, as mentioned in circles of authority, of having been one of the most faithful and efficient officers in the public service. Mr. Cor-nell enters his new office under the most favorable auspices, with every expectation from the govern-

Nothing positive has yet been fixed upon in regard to the successor to Judge Pierrepont. There are a number of applicants for the position and a great pressure on all sides. Those who are most urgent will stand the least show when the time for a choice comes. There are several names under consideration, from which the selection will be made. White Recruits Assigned, to Colored Regi-

ments.

It is understood that orders will be issued authorizing the assignment of white reciuits to the Ninth and Tenth regiments of cavairy, now composed of colored troops. The object of this is to keep the regiments up to the numerical standard, in view of constant demands upon this arm of the service. It is only with great difficulty that colored recruits are obtained, as this element of the population seems to take very little fancy to the military service on the borders.

General Hillyer and Chauncey Shaffer are in the city, and have been working for the passage of the Naturalization bill.

The Currency Bill. The Conference Committee on the Currency bill were in session to-day, but arrived at no conclusion. It is probable that additional facilities will be given to the banks South and West, to the extent of \$70,000,000, by absorbing the \$45,000,000 of three per cent certificates, and transferring \$25,000,000 from the Eastern banks. It is likely there will be no actual expansion of the currency, only so far as this may result from the authorization of gold banks.

Weekly Financial Statement.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day amount to \$733,000. The shipments were, to assistant treasurers, depositories and na tional banks—Notes, \$1,634,629; currency, \$812,516. Treasurer Spinner holds in trust for national banks as security for circulation \$342,268,050, and

for public deposits, \$16,434,000.

Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, \$558,373; mutilated bank notes burned during the week, \$301,326. Total amount burned, \$25,030,573.

Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week, \$313,810. Total amount issued therefor, \$24,729,685. Balance due for mutilated notes, \$300,888. Bank circulation outstanding at this date. \$299,487,446.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, \$811,659. Grand total for fiscal year, \$180,574,999. Currency balance in Treasury to-day, \$21,974,625. Coin balance in Treasury to-day, \$112,13;,056. Coin certificates,

Nominations Sent to the Senate. The following nominations by the President were sent in to the Senate to-day:-

Alonzo B. Cornell to be Assistant Treasurer at New York city; W. T. Singleton, assessor of internal revenue for the First district of Virginia; George T. Cross, surveyor of customs at Sawcatuck, New Jer-sey; William C. McGowan, assistant paymaster in the navy; Homer T. Law, assistant surgeon in the

navy.

\*\*Fostmasters\*\*—George W. McKeak, Cairo, Illinois: William S. Merrill, Warsaw, New York; A. Robinson, Salem, New York; A. P. French, Demopolis, Alabama; A. Whitney, Nantucket, Massachusetts; T. J. Daskaw, Stamford, Conn.; Wallace Lewis, London, Ohic; A. G. Deer, Ashland, Ohic; C. H. Winters, Yellow Springs, Ohic; James Cook, Waynesburg; George A. Merrick, Wellsborough; H. O. Harris, Belvidere, N. J.; F. J. V. Van Wagner, Madison, N. J.; H. M. Magee, Cyntniana, Ky.; J. H. Steffer, Georgetown, Ky.; D. L. Dunning, Middletown, Delaware.

# THE DAVIS HATCH CASE.

Report of the Majority of the Committee General Babcock Exonerated-Mr. Hatel Conniving with Cabral and the Enemies of the Dominican Government.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1870.

Senator Howard, from the select committee on the memorial of Davis Hatch, presented a report accompanied by testimony taken by the committee.

companied by testimony taken by the committee.

The memorial of Mr. Hatch represents a grievance arising out of the cruel treatment to which he had been subjected by Bacz, President of the Dominican Republic, designedly and with set purpose, by ordering a sentence of death to be passed upon him and permanently injuring his health, &c., for which he claims damages in the sum of \$50,000 from that government, which sum he believes to be justly due him for what he has suffered in person, character and influence in being deprived of his liberty six months and twenty days, and he asks the intervention of the government of the United States to ald him in obtaining that amount of damages for such his alleged wrongs, He also claims the further sum of \$5,547 for spohation of his property by the army of Bacz in that republic, &c.

public, &c.

The committee say they cannot assume to pronounce the proceedings against Hatch to be insum-cient. It must be recognized as the right of every independent nation to adopt such forms of proceed-ings, both in criminal and civil matters, as its govindependent nation to adopt such forms of proceedings, both in criminal and civil matters, as its government may see fit, although such proceedings may not be in accordance with our own notions. It cannot be deened that where a foreigner takes up his domicile in our country he takes up with its laws and cannot deny its authority to arraign and punish him for offences against the laws. It is true that should such government refuse justice to the foreigner, or discriminate against him in such manner as to subject him expressly and designedly to wrong and injury, the government to which he beliongs would have right to complain and to demand reparation. But in the case of Hatch they have not been abe to see, in the voluminous testimony taken, any evice for of a departure from the legal forms prescribed by the laws of the republic. He was charged with entertaining Cabral and his party of revolutionists, giving them aid and comfort at a time when Baez was firnly seated in power and his government beyond a doubt the defacto government of the republic, and doing this act at a time when the town of Barrajons, occupied by Cabrai, had been declared in a state of slege by Baez. He is also charged with offering his nouse as a lougment and his store and arsena to the enemies of a constituted government. It is also clear from his own statements that he had been trafficking with the enemy at Barrajona, and he admitted that he invited Cabrai's partisans to his own house. This invitation is surely anything but evidence of his neutrality.

After further examining this question and showing that Hatch was found guilty by the unanimous vote of the eight judges the report says:—

To the direct and concurrent testimony of the five witnesses to the fact of his complicity with Cabral's party it is vain to present the unsworn denial of Hatch.

Hatch's complaints are generally noticed, and special mention is made of the complaint that after he was sentenced to death, and after this sentence was, as he says, commuted to banishment from the country, he was detained by the government of St. Domingo, which detention he imputes in part to the government of the Dominican republic, and in part to the interference of agents of the United States on the island connected with the negotiation of the treaty for annexation now before the Senate. In reviewing this statement the committee say they have shown enough to establish the fact of Hatch's hosthity to Back, against whom and the Back party he

entertained an old grudge, and to gratify it he

seemed to be willing to resort to almost any means 19 prevent the success of the pian of annexation. Hatch had voluntarily fixed his abode in the republic and subjected himself to its laws. He could not, therefore, complain of wrong done to the laws for intermeddling to prevent the con-summation of a great national measure, which not summation of a great hational measure, which not only that republic, but his own government, was seeking to bring about. The committee find no rea-son whatever to suppose that Hatch's charges that he was detained in confinement through the inter-ference of Mr. Perry, our commercial agent, are

founded on truth.

The committee next examined Hatch's accusations seeking to fix upon Gene al Babcock, who went to St. Domingo under instructions to negotiate the treaty; upon Mr. Fabens and upon Mr. Cazeneau, American citizens residing in their private capacity at St. Domingo, the fault of interfering and advising Mr. Perra to procure the release or Hatch. They say.

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w that Hatch was set at liberty This alleged-men is now the Senate, in refe grevances, but which the pend. If this char how such advice the treaty itself, bad, in fact, in show that one o overreached and treaty, or that or overreached and treaty, or that or self—for he was duty of signing grossly false reprof the treaty, or a and greatly to the

The committee w that Hatch was set at liberty oh, and that his release seems spected it at once compiled with our request. Indeed, so little did Mr. Perry seem to have to do with this release that Admiral Poor does not even name him in his despatch on the subject. The committee

say:—

If General Babcock had in any way interfered to prevent the release of Air. Hatch, it is a little remarkable that we find no evidence of this in the official correspondence of Admiral Poor or the Dominican government. Had such been the case it must be presumed that the Dominican government would have set up that excuse and informed our government of the fact; and yet we find no such intimation against General Babcock, except in Hatch's letter to him, dated Azua, March 15, 1870, two days before his release; but this letter is so manifestly written under the infuence of wild surmises and in such a rancorous spirit that we do not think it entitled to any weight as evidence.

Among other staten—is they give the testimony

Among other staten at they give the testimony of General Babcock, discription and emphatically denying that he in any interfered to prevent the release of Hatch, and s.

release of Hatch, and s.

We have no reason v. tever to believe that General Babcock ever, at a y lime, gave Mr. Perry advice to interfere to prevent such release. As to the same charge brought against Mr. Fabens by Mr. Perry, the committee declare their oninion that Mr. Perry is totally naistaken in the accusation which he brings. Fabens is and nas been for several years an intimate personal acquaintance of Mr. Cazencau, of St. Domingo, and resided near him on the Island; has conversed with him about the case of Hatch, and anims before the committee that he never heard cazencau intimate that Hatch ought to be detained as a prisoner for that or any other reason, It has been proved that Cazencau never made any attempt to that end.

After an extended review of the subject and mi-After an extended review of the subject and minute examination of the testimony, the majority say he committee have come to the concusion, which they amounce with pleasure, that, although it has been openly asserted in the Senate that General Babcock was guilty of misconduct, they are satisfied that the charge is totally unfounded, and that he conducted himself throughout with perfect honesty and sincerity. They look in vans for any evidence, worthy of a moment's consideration, of any insincerity on his part, or any misstatement or prevarication. His whole conduct has been marked with truth, honor and fidelity, and the whole evidence leaves him without a stain; and we would be untrue to our own convictions if we did not apply to Generals Ingalis and Sacket, who accompanied him and aided in the negotiations, the like commendation.

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And we take pleasure in expressing our conviction, after weighing all the facts and circumstances within our knowledge, that in its negotiation and and preparation the treaty is free from any frand or unfairness, and that the agenis employed by the respective governments have all acted with becoming frankness and smyerity. It is not permissible in us to express in this public manner our opinion of the merits of the treaty, or the course which the Senate should adopt in regard to it; but as the agents engaged in its initiation have been charged with corrupt motives and improper conduct, we think it appropriate to say we deem the accusation entirely unfounded.

The committee, resuming the review of Hatch's claim, say that had he been wantonly seized and subjected to a mere mock trial, and condemned without a hearing and without testimony—in short, had been treated with manifest wantonness, tyranny and cruelty—they could not hesitate to recommend a demand for sabisfaction; but the facts do not show that such was the character of the proceedings; but that they were, on the contrary, in accordance with the laws of the republic. The committee, therefore, see no ground for this branch of his claim. To prove the loss of his property he presents no other evidence than his own statement, to which he has omitted to make oath. But to admit his statement as being true, it does not follow, under ordinary ciromitted to make outs. But to authit his statement as being true, it does not follow, under ordinary circumstances, that he has a valid claim for damages which occurred as part of the ordinary circumstances of war, because he was an admitted enemy of the Baez government.

The committee, in conclusion of their long report

The committee, in conclusion of their long report, say:—

According to the testimony of ex-Commercial Agent Smith, Mr. Hatch had been engaged in other lincit traffic at Barbara. The Danish vessel Rotto was consigned from St. Thomas to Mr. Hatch at Barbara, and was undoubtedly engaged in filleit traffic, to which Mr. Hatch connived. She was seized, condemned and sold by the Dominican government. That a person so situated should make reclamation against the government he was thus offending would seem to be singular; and, from what is before-us, we cannot presume that Mr. Hatch had or has now any ground for a claim for indemnification. If he was damaged at all, a fact which it is not necessary to deny, it was his misfortune growing out of his own fault; and without assuming to say that he can establish no just claim against the government of the republic of Dominica, we are constrained to say that we are not able to see its justice, and that at any rate his application to Congress in this behalf is premature and irregular. We cannot but regard this unusual course as an attempt by Mr. Hatch, in making his alleged grievances public, to prevent a fair consideration of the treaty of annexation, to arouse unfounded prejudices against it, and finally to defeat it. His course evinces a want of that candor and circumspection which should characterize every American citizen abroad in matters in which his government and country are concerned. Loud and passionate clamors against individuals, blind surmises and personal pique, that warpishe judgment and induce a forgettuiness of matters of fact, are not the means proper to be exercised to influence our judgments in matters of such grave importance. The committee, therefore, recommend that Mr. Hatch's petition be indefinitely postponed.

MINORITY REPORT.

Senator Schurz, from the minority of the com-

MINORITY REPORT. Senator Schurz, from the minority of the comnittee, submitted a report in which they express regret at being obliged to dissent from the majority in every important point of fact. They submit from the testimony that Hatch is a gentleman of the highest character. The diplomatic representative of the Dominican government (Mr. Fabens) admits that Mr. Hatch's private character is without reproach. Mr. Hatch was in Barajona while it was in possession of the Cabral party, and when Baez took possession he was arrested, taken to St. Domingo, then to Azua, a province then under martial law, where he was tried before a military court, a proceeding exceedingly barbarous in the circumstances attending it. The testimony shows that Hatch had in former years incurred the displeasure of two powerful individuals on the Island. He had written articles for American papers reflecting on Bacz, who was at that time (1868) in exile. In that war the Cabral government was overthrown, a nd one of Baez's first acts after getting into power was Hatch's arrest on the alleged ground that he had been concerned with the opposite party. This allegation was wholly disproved by a letter written by Baez's brother; also by the testimony of written by Baez's brother; also by the testimony of Mr. Smith, commercial agent. Hatch was there as the agent of a salt mining company, the grant of which Baez had repeatedly tried to have annulled, and strong efforts were made to drive Haton and his company away from that investment. The conclusion of his trial at Azua was his sentence to be shot, and afterwards his pardon on condition that he would leave the country. Nevertheless he was not released from prison till March, 1870. While he was in prison negotiations for the annexation of Dominica were begun, and General Babcock arrived there as agent of the United States, remaining several weeks till the treaty was concluded. In spite of the urgent solicitation of the commercial agents, Smith and Perry,

against annexation to the United States. Bacz himself, in a letter to Admiral Poor in March, 1870, explains that the continued incarceration of Hatch was on account of his connection with parties hostile to St. Domingo and his disposition to exert influences there on public opinion detrimental to the interests of Bominican annexation.

The report also refers to a letter addressed by Mr. Caseman to General Babcock, in which Perry is dependent of the addressed of the state of the sta

tile to St. Domingo and his disposition to exert influences there on public opinion detrimental to the interests of Dominican annexation.

The report also refers to a letter addressed by Mr. Caseman to General Babcock, in which Perry is denounced for attempting Hatch's release. Perry testified that Babcock to him he had better not apply for Hatch's release until he (Babcock) had left the Island; because Hatch would work against the treaty. He also testified that on "Decoration Day," the 30th of May, he met Babcock in Washington, and the latter told him it was a great pity he had had Hatch released and the President was very much dissatisfied about it. These allegations having been denied by General Babcock the minority give reasons why Perry's testimony should be believed. They refer to his family being a respectable one, to the high position he has occupied, to his patriotism during the late war, and from the fact that from a private of volunteers he came out of the war with a high reputation for bravery and integrity, and would have been commissioned in the regular army but for having shot an officer in the defence of his own life. They refer at length to his career since the war and to the high estimation in which he was held by Generals Sheridap and Clark. They also refer to his eminent services as a commercial agent at St. Domingo. They cite from the testimony of Babcock himself to show what amount of interest he evinced in Hatch's release, and that when he was informed of the particulars in Hatch's case by Perry he told the latter that the papers in the case should be forwarded to Washington in order to have action by our government. Babcock also testifies that when asked to send a vessel to the place where Hatch was confined he replied that Hatch had been interfering with the rebellion in that country, and that he (Babcock) should have nothing to do with the case.

In regard to the charge that Hatch had issued a letter of marque to a Cabral vessel, to prey on Dominican commerce, the committee further cit

trail, sentence and continued incarceration after pardon were barbarons outrages from beginning to end.

The minority, after referring to the motive which must have induced General Babcock to thus refuse to intercede for Hatch, proceed to show that he had manifested a disposition to construe his instructions theraity. He took an active part in the pursuit of the steamer Telegrafo, while his instructions were quite silent on that subject. That he signed the prelimmary protocol of a treaty in which he introduced himself in the capacity of add-de-camp to the President and his special agent; and in the first article of which he explicitly piedges the President "privately" to use all his inducate his order that the idea of annexing the Dominican republic may acquire such a degree of popularity among members of Congress as will be necessary for its accomplishment, and to make he communication to that body until he shall be certain it will be approved by a majority. The minority think this unprecedented in an add-decamp, in view of the fact that whatever his veroal instructions were his written instructions empowered him only to gather information, and not to enter into any agreement at all. They think it singular, that in going so far beyond his instructions as to compromise the name of the President, he should have been prevented by any feeling of delicacy from interceding in behalf of an American citizen of high character, held in duress after having been pardoned. They refer to Mr. Baboock's friendly relations with Cazeneau, whose character, as shown from the testimony of Smith and Perry, is far from good, notwithstanding that Secretary Fish had cautioned him against that gentleman. He further adverted to the testimony in the majority, saying that Baboock dend having advised Perry before his departure not to intercede for Hatch, but adminishability and that he did not wish to have anything to do with it.

The statement of Mr. Delmonte, the Dominican Attorney General, indicates clearly that in the Dominican governm

Cazeneau's atrocious sentiments? Did he express his approval of Perry's firm demand for the release of Hatch? We have already quoted that letter from Babcock to Perry. It is the same in which he ex-presses his regret at the differences which had

You will remember what I told you when I gave you a letter of introduction to Cazeneau, and I have yet to know personals of any act of bad faith on his part. You will remember that I had to write through General Cazeneau when Smith was Consul.

Babcock was evidently not struck with Cazeneau's infamous conduct with regard to Hatch as an act of bad faith. Even after all this he points him out to bad faith. Even after all this he points him out to be perry as his confidential/friend. Equally significant is the conversation which took place between Babcock and Perry on the 30th of May last. These statements are inconsistent with each other. They show that Babcock's conversation with Perry at that date was sutterly incredible, having in every respect the appearance of the subterfuge resorted to in the face of an embarrassing question. It is evident that Babcock tried to convey impressions to the President's mind unfavorable to Hatch. The President's mind unfavorable to Hatch. The President's mind unfavorable to Hatch. The President daying at the same time directed Babcock to discontinue his correspondence with Cazeneau, the committee are forced to conclude that the President did not, at a subsequent perfod, express surprise or dispiessure at the order having gone; that the displeasure was Babcock's own, and that he used the President's name only with that unbecoming freedom with which he had previously used it in the protocol preliminary to the ireaty. Neither can the committee, from Babcock's own admission, avoid the conclusion that all the influence he used with regard to Hatch's case was invariably directed against the incarcerated man, while circumstantial evidence leaves but little room for doubt as to the correctness of Perry's statements on this subject. The minority submit the foliowing points from the evidence:

First—Hatch, an American citizen of irreproachable character, was arrested by the Dominican authorities on charge of having added a party of revolutions of the correctness of the correctnes of the correctness of the correctness of the correctness of the

ble character, was arrested by the Dominican authorities on charge of having aided a party of revolutionists. He was tried by a military commission and sentenced to be shot. The record of the trial showed that the whole proceeding was a barbarous farce.

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Second—Mr. Hatch was pardoned on the condition that he would leave the country by a decree of the Dominican Senate officially published October

the Dominican Senate officially published October 4, 1869.

Third—Mr. Hatch was, in spite of that decree, kept in prison till the middle of March, 1870.

Fourth—President Baez and his Secretary of State, Gautler, the latter in anoficial note addressed to a representative of the United States, stated as a reason for Hatch's continued incarceration after the decree of pardon that it was feared he would injure the annexation scheme if set free.

Fifth—Commercial agents of the United States, Smith and Perry, used every means in their power to procure the release of Hatch.

Sixth—Babcock was sent to St. Domingo as a special agent of this government, and, having authority to give direction to war vessels of the United States in Dominican waters for the protection of Baez's government against foreign interference, not only declined to speak a single word in the favor of the refease of Hatch, but also discouraged others from doing so.

only declined to speak a single word in the favor of the refease of Hatch, but also discouraged others from doing so.

The minority believe that aside from Hatch's pecuniary iosses he is, in consideration of the treatment he received at the hands of the Dominican government, entitled to liberal reparation. They cannot close their report without declaring their most emphatic dissent from the position taken by the majority—that the imprisonment of an American citizen abroad on the ground that he might exercise injurious influence, this or that way, with regard to a question of public interest, can be justified or excused under any circumstances. They reject it as doctrine utterly repugnant to free institutions, and unprecedented in the history of this republic. They desire also to designate the insinuation contained in the majority report, that this investigation is instituted for the purpose of assailing the executive branch of the government, as unailed for and frivolous. They would be sorry to think that the executive would construe as an attack a fair investigation into the conduct of its agents.

The report is signed by Senators Schurz and Ferry, who recommend the following resolutions:—

who recommend the following resolutions:—
Whereas Davis Hatch, an American citizen, was unjustly imprisoned by the government of the Dominican repubne for a considerable period of time, and in consequence of such imprisonment was subjected to great inconvenience, suffering pecuniary loss; and whereas the treatment of Davis Hatch, as this government is officially informed by Mr. M. M. Gautier, Secretary of State of the Dominican Republic, was a owing to the apprehension enertialized by the Dominican Severnment has Deather that the severnment has the severnmen pocuniary loss; and whereas the treatment of Davis Haten, as this government is officially informed by Mr. M. M. Gautier, Secretary of State of the Dominican Republic, was owing to the apprehension entertished by the Dominican government that Davis Hatch, if set at liberty, would exercise an injurious influence with regard to the treaty annexing the Dominican Republic to the United States; and whereas this constitutes a gross outrage to Mr. Hatch and an indignity to this republic, therefore be it requested to demand of the government of the Dominican Republic full repara-

tion for the sufferings and losses of Davis Hatch as afore Laid on the table and ordered to be printed

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS. Second Section.

> SENATE. WASHINGTON, June 25, 1870.

THE HATCH-BABCOCK INVESTIGATION.

Mr. HOWARD (rep.) of Mich., from the select commit ee on the petition of Davis Hatch, in connection with with the testimony taken in the case, recommending the indefinite postponement of the subject. Mr. SCHURZ said he would, during the day, pre-

sent the views of the minority of the committee,

sent the views of the minority of the committee, consisting of Messrs. Perry, Vickers and himself. He subsequently introduced a bill entitled "A joint resolution relative to complaints of Davis Hatch against the Dominican Republic," which was laid over and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Osborn, (rep.) of Fia., from the Committee on Pablic Lands, reported with amendments the bill granting lands in aid of railroads in Alabama and for the construction of a cazel in Florida.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The report of the committee of conference on the Bankrupt bill was submitted and adopted.

Mr. Abbort, (rep.) of N. C., introduced a bill authorizing the consolidation of the Western North Carolina Railroad, the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad and the Spartanburg and Union Railroad under the name of the Western North Carolina Extension Railway Company, for the purpose of constructing a railroad to Cleveland, Tennessee, and establishing a continuous railroad communication between Atlantic ports of North Carolina and South Carolina and the Pacific Ocean by way of the contemplated Southern Transcontinental Railroad.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

carolina and South Carolina and the Pacific Ocean by way of the contemplated Southern Transcontinental Railroad.

The war in cuba.

The resolutions reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations on Cuba were then taken up on motion of Mr. Sunmer, and Mr. Casserly continued his remarks.

At fifteen minutes bast one o'clock the subject went over and the Senate took up the House NATGRALIZATION BILL.

Mr. Conkling, (rep.) of N. Y., who had charge of the bill, said, in hope of passing it to-day, he would not speak on it.

Mr. Drake, (rep.) of Mo., spoke of the enormity of the election and naturalization frauds in New York city, and the necessity for their suppression. He desired to put on record his prediction that the first civil war in this country would result from the fraudulen [naturalization of altens. Men never legally naturalized voted annually in New York city. No matter how great the pepubhican majority in New York State outside the city, a sufficient counter majority was always manufactured in the city to overcome it. The success of a presidential candidate by such a fraudulent means would be a signal for the great body of the nation to rise up and say that that man should never take his seat, and then would come the first civil war this country had ever known. He was apprenensive the bill as reported might not remain on the statute books, as it so far impeded naturalization that the work of pulling it down would be commenced as soon as possible.

Mr. Saulsbury, dem.) of Del., said the title of the bill sand on the first civil that man mandidate.

bill should be 'A bill to prevent naturalization.' Re said every election held since the fifteenth amendment had gone adversely to the republicans, and now, atraid to depend upon the seven hundred thousand ignorant colored voters they had manufactured, that party wanted to exclude hundreds of thousands of naturalized voters, so as to carry further elections.

elections.

Mr. Vickers, (dem.) of Md., followed in opposition to the bill, as outrageous and unprincipled. He said the bill was to take away naturalizations from the State courts and give them to the United States district courts and registers in bankrupicy. In the State of Maryland this would compel some parties to ride from two hundred and fity to three handred mines to get this right from a United States court, while State courts in all States had always been comparatively easy of access. He criticized as most extraordinary the provision prohibiting offers as evidence of naturalization of any certificate issued since July 4, 180s. In any city of overa hundred thousand inpublicants unless the same be approved by a court or a commissioner of deeds. The direction in the same section to election judges to stamp the word "used" on such certificate he considered a personal indignity to the voter.

Mr. Bayard, (dem.) of Del., took a similar ground in a lengthy speech against the bill, regarding it as especially designed to further a political purpose. He argued to show the unconstitutionality of the provision for an examination of certificates issued subsequent to July 4, 186s, as giving to courts of one State power to examine in and override acts of a court of another State. He thought it more fair to have declared all such certificates at once null and void. The bill would increase the expense of naturalization tenfold.

At haif-past five o'clock an understanding was Mr. Vickers, (dem.) of Md., followed in opposition

ralization tenfold.

At haif-past five o'clock an understanding was effected that the bill should be postponed the Saturday next, upon the condition of being then finally

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, June 25, 1870.

THE BANKRUPT ACT. Mr. POLAND, (rep.) of Vt., from the conference committee on the bill to amend the bankruptcy

aw, made a report, which was agreed to, applying only to some technical points in the law. ENCOURAGEMENT OF SHIPBUILDING. Mr. Conges, (rep.) of Mich., introduced a bill to en

courage the building of ships for the foreign trade. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. BOUNDARIES OF LAND DISTRICTS On motion of Mr. JULIAN, (rep.) of Ind., the Senate

On motion of Mr. Julian, (rep.) of Ind., the Senate bill to change the boundaries of land districts was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

Mr. Morrell, (rep.) of Pa., asked leave to report from the Committee on Pacific Ralironds the Senate bill granting a right of way through the public lands to the Midland Pacific Ralirond Company.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of Reports From the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Dixon, (rep.) of R. I., reported back the Senate bill to reorganize the Maine Hospital service and to provide for the relief of sigk and disabled seamen, with amendments changing the dates from May to August.

The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

Also the Senate bill to incorporate the National Bolivian Navigation Company.

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Also the Senate bill to incorporate the National Bolivian Navigation Company.

Mr. Woop, (dem.) of N. Y., opposed the bill as proposing to nationalize a foreign company. It would be just as proper to give authority to the Bank of England to transact business in the Unites States.

Mr. POTTER, (dem.) of N. Y., also opposed it as the beginning of a very dangerous legislation. It was very desirable to encourage the mavigation of the Amazon, but this bill went far beyond that. Under this a great South Sea Company could be gotten up, with a capital of a thousand milion dollars. It was also establishing a dangerous precedent in chartering private corporations. This was the first bill of the kind ever passed by Congress; he therefore warned the House against it.

Mr. Dixon expressed his surprise at the source from which the opposition to the bill came—from the representatives of New York. Various attempts had been made this season to resuscitate American commerce, and here was a practical move towards that end, without seeking subsidies, drawbacks or anything but the right to transact business.

Mr. O'Neitl, (rep.) of Pa., argued that the bill was a very harmless one. He was amazed at the opposition to it. It proposed nothing but to increase trade between this country and South American States. The object of coming to Congress tocharter was to make a favorable impression on the people of those States.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., supported the bill, and made light of the objections made to it.

Mr. Paine, (rep.) of Wis, moved to lay the bill on the table. Rejected—yeas 60, nays 85.

Mr. Logan, (rep.) of Olin, moved an amendment, reserving to Congress the right to amend, alter or repeal the charter at any time. Agreed to.

Mr. Garpiello, (rep.) of Ohio, moved an amendment requiring the principal of one of the company to be in New York. Agreed to,

Mr. Barsadit on Mr. Porter, of Virginis:—

Whereas Patrick Woods, on the 30th day of May last, at Richmond, did make a viole

committee again proceeded to vote by tellers Mr. Wells withdrew the motion, Mr. Wood moved to strike out of the paragraph for the New York Post Office the words, "subject to all the conditions limiting this appropriation in the act of April 20, 1870,"

He explained that the Deficiency bill of April 20, 1870, contained a restriction by which no further expenditure could be made on this Post Office until a contract was made, and limiting the total amount to \$3,000,000. The third section of the act of July 25, 1868, provided that no contract shall be made by any officer of the United States for the erection of a public building for a larger amount than was actually appropriated; therefore the appropriations would be looked up. He had addressed a letter of inquiry on that subject to the Secretary of the Treasury, who replied as follows:—

As I understand the limitation on the appropriation for the

As I understand the limitation on the appropriation for it Post Offices at New York and Boston, in the act of April 2 1870, it will not be lawful, considered in connection with the act of July 25, 1865, for the Secretary of the Treasury to ent-isto contracts for the completion of those buildings. into contracts for the completion of these buildings.

Mr. Dawss made light of the technical legal objection, and said that that condition had been agree upon in a committee of conference, composed of four able lawyers, besides an editor (Mr. Brooks) of the way of the conference.

New York and himself.

After further discussion by Messrs. Butler, of Mass., Ferry and Farnsworth, Mr. Churghill, (rep.) of N. Y., offered an amendment, with which Mr. Wood declared himself satisfied, that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to enter into a contract for said building, in advance of the appropriation of money sufficient to complete the same, in accordance with the provisions in said act contained.

tained.

The amendment was agreed to. This amendment was also attached to the item for the Boston Post Office.

Office.

A discussion came up on a motion by Mr. Wells, but was ruled out of order, for an appropriation for the Castom House at St. Louis.

Mr. Wells moved to strike out the appropriation of \$250,000 for the Boston Custom House. This motion brought up again the subject of the New York and Boston Post Offices, with the usual ouslaught on the architect, Mr. Mullett. The motion was rejected. staught on the archives was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Dawes \$2,500 was appropriated for three permanent lights on Providence river, R. L.

was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Dawes \$2,500 was appropriated for three permanent lights on Providence river, R. I., above Sabin's Point.

Mr. Refeves, (dem.) of N. Y., moved an appropriation of \$17,000 for a light beacon on Long Beach bar, Peconic bay, Long Island. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Ferry, (rep.) of Mich., an appropriation of \$4,000 was made for a beacon light at Black Lake Harbor, Michigan.

After disposing of nineteen pages of the bill—being one-half of ft—the committee rose.

The Copyright and Patent Laws.

On motion of Mr. Jenckes, (rep.) of R. I., the senate amendments to the bill to revise, consolidate and amend the Patent and Copyright laws were taken from the Speaker's table, non-concurred in, and a committee of conference ordered.

The Buffalo Bridge.

On motion of Mr. Bennett, (rep.) of N. Y., the Senate amendments to the Buffalo Bridge bill were concurred in.

Death of A Member from North Carolina.

The death this morning of David Heaton, member from North Carolina, was announced by Mr. Cobs. of North Carolina. After the customary eulogies and the adoption of resolutions, including one providing for a committee of five members to accompany the remains to the National Cemetery at Newbern, N. C., the House adjourned, at a quarter past four.

#### QUARANTINE.

The Executive Session Adjourned for Want of a Quorum—The Work at Quarantine.
At the last meeting of the Quarantine Commiss ers, on Tuesday, the 21st fast., an executive meeting was called for yesterday, at twelve o'clock noon. At the appointed time there were present Mayor A. ton; absent, Mayor Kaibfiersch, of Brooklyn; Thomas Coman, President of the Board of Aldermen, and Dr.

Coman, President of the Board of Aldermen, and Dr. Carnochan, Health Officer. The absences sent messages to apologize for their absence.

There not being a quorum, the meeting was adjourned to take place on Wednesday next, when there will be an executive session held with closed doors.

The following vessels having cases of yellow fever on board, either in port of denarture or on the passage, have been detained at lower quarantine since the beginning of the quarantine season, June 1:—

Bark Braziliera, Wiegami (late Wessels, Rio Janeiro, thirty-two days, with coffee and three passengers, to Funch, Euje & Co. Had five men in hospital at Rio, of whom the captain and one man died. One of the passengers also died on the voyage to this port.

brit.

Brig Selma, Olisen, Rio Janeiro, flity-one days, with coffee, to Funch, Edye & Co. Had six men in hospital at Rio with yellow fever, four of whom had died.

pital at Rio with yellow fever, four of whom had died.

Bark Lord Baltimore, Lanfare, Rio Janeiro, fortytwo days, with coffee, to Pendergast Brothers. Had four men in hospital at Rio with yellow sever, of whom the captain's son died.

Bark Foyen, Ihsen, Rio Janeiro, forty-five days, with coffee, to Funch, Edye & Co.—Had two men in hospital at Rio, of whom one was left benind.

Scamsaib Weybosset, Winter (late Parish), Port au Prince, seven days, with merchandise and flitten passengers, to R. Murray, June 16, Assistant Engineer J. Smith died at Port au Prince of yellow fever; June 22, Captain Parrish slied of the same discusse on the passage to this port.

No clean bills of health have been received from either Rio Janeiro or Port au Prince since the beginning of March last.

### THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER IN ELIZABETH.

Young Wife Jealous of Her Elderly Lord-Terrific Assault With an Umbrella. In one of the handsome row of houses on Meadow street, Elizabeth, known as Bay View Terrace, has ter. His wife is about thirty years of age, and, ac cording to all accounts, of a very jealous disposireached the full meridian of life, being now over fifty years of age. Latterly Madame De Ghent has been filled with the idea that her hesband was devoting many attentions which she conceived of right belonged to her to two young ladies of the neighbourhood. The upshot of the matter was that on Friday night a ferce domestic quarrel broke out in the labitation of the Ghenis, in the midst of which the professor forgot his proverbial galiantry and actually beat his wife in a fearful manner with a sharp pointed umbrella, inflicting several severe gashes on the scalp. Her cries attracted several hundred persons, who crowded about the house. A daughter of the professor inally appeared of the scene, in company with Chief of Police Keron and onicer Hopkins. He found madame in a sad state, her dishevelled hair cotted with the blood which continued to flow copiously from her wounds. Her cictnes were all in tatters, and the house bore evidence of the recent fierce contest. The wall of the room was smeared with ink, a bottleful of which, after the manner of certain metropoittan city fathers, Madame Ghent had huried at her husband's head. She declined, however, making any charge against his. Her intrinse these were all tions which she conceived of right belonged band's head. She declined, however, making any charge against him. Her injuries, though very pain-ful and serious, are not considered fatal. The affant is the sensation of the hour in New Jersey's pretti-

### DARING BOND ROBBERY.

The Cuban Foreign Mission Robbed 889,525 and All Its Private Papers. While Senor Carlos Castillo, Treasurer of the Cu ban Foreign Mission, was yesterday temporarily absent from his rooms, at the St. George Hotel, corner of Twentieth street and Broadway, one or more sneak thieves effected an entrance and stole \$85,500 in registered United States bonds, of denominations varying from \$500 to \$10,000, \$4,000 in Cuban bonds, twenty four dollars in silver and all the private correspondence of the bureau over which Señor Castillo has jurisdiction. The Señor was absent only between ten and a quarter past ten A. M., and the robbery must have been committed during that time, it is supposed by some persons working in the interest of the Madrid government, who desire the possession of the secret correspondence of the Cubans. Two porters are suspected of the theft. They appear on the register of the hotel as G. B. Livingston, about six feet two inches high, light complexion and light hair, brown mustache, with erris dyed black, aged about twenty-six years, and about 160 pounds weight, and John Porter, aged forty-live, the possessor of mixed gray hair, a smooth, sanctinonious face, live feet nine inches high, wearer of dark clothes and low relthat. in registered United States bonds, of denominations

Mr. HNSTAM, (rcp.) of Ohio, from the Judiciary Committee, made the following report in the case of the assault on Mr. Porter, of Virginia.—

Whereas Patrick Woods, on the Suth day of May last, at Rehmond, did make a violent, unprovoked and felonious assault on Mr. Porter, of Virginia.—

Whereas Patrick Woods, on the Suth day of May last, at Rehmond, did make a violent, unprovoked and felonious assault of house of Representatives, on his way feuturing thereto from altending to ter, being them a member of the Bouse, from attending to the ter, being them a member of Coagress and on his way to Washington, and making such assault of such knowledge; and whereas and Woods being brought to the bar of the House, and the house to answer for a breach of the Public, and Mr. Bindians and Woods being brought to the bar of the House, for a house of the Judiciary all the facts before the Committee of the Judiciary all the facts before the Committee of the Judiciary all the facts before the Committee of the Judiciary all the facts before the Committee of the Judiciary all the facts before the Committee of the Boulet for the Judiciary all the facts before the Committee of the Mouse to answer for a breach of the privileges of the House to answer for a breach of the privileges of the House then, at one o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Buffinton in the chair, on the Sundry Civil. Service Appropriation bill, the perial for the Court of the Mouse at Petersburg, Va.

The House then, at one o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Buffinton in the chair, on motion of Mr. Peters, (rep.) of Va., \$10,000 was appropriated for the Court House at Des Mouses, and Dumb. The tiem was not struck out. On motion of Mr. Peters, (rep.) of Me., for the Speaker, \$4,000 was appropriated for the Court House at Des Mouses, and Dumb. The tiem was not struck out. On motion of Mr. Peters, (rep.) of Me., for the Board of the Court of the House then, and the structure of the Speaker, \$4,000 was appropriated for the Court House at Des Mouse

#### PROSPECT PARK POTHER.

The Artisans, with the King of the "Ring," Call on Mayor Kalbfleisch-The "Old Dutchman" Firm, but Humane-Magnanimous Action of Certain Democrats.

About seven hundred workmen marched in a body from Prospect Park to the City Hall about half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning to urge upon Mayor Kalbfleisch the propriety of his signing the bonds, which he refuses to do, in order that they may be paid their hard-earned-wages. The procession was QUITE FORMIDABLE IN APPEARANCE

and extent, there being 100 dirt carts in the line, which vehicles rumpled over the cobble stones like so much heavy ordnance, while the bronzed and weather beaten artisans and laborers bore the imweather beaten artisans and laborers one the impress of honest labor upon their countenances, which enlisted the sympathies of people all along the route. Arriving at the City Hall Park, a sub-committee of the employés of Prospect Park stepped lorward and entered the Mayor's office, estepped lorward entered the lorward entered the lorgantered entered the lorgantere corted by Hugh McLaughlin, ex-Registrar, and Bob Furney, Street Commissioner. The situation was explained to the Mayor and ne was urged to take such action as would prevent them from being discharged from their position at the Park. Mr. Kalb-fleisch replied that he did not know what they would do

IF THERE WAS NO PARK, and for his part the question was before the court, where it must be decided. Next week he would probably sign enough bonds to enable the work to

probably sign enough bonds to enable the work to go on until a final decision should be rendered by the court of Appeals. Mr. W. C. De Witt, Corporation Counsel, was next

INTERVIEWED BY THE COMMITTEE.

That gentleman came forward on the steps of the City Hail and addressed the workmen as follows:—
Fridow Citizens—I sympathize deeply in your distress. I was obposed from the start to this litigation, but his Honor saw fit to take other counsel. The Common Council has the power to say whether this litigation shall proceed or stop, and I have prepared a communication requesting their action. Should they pass a resolution to discontinue the proceedings the Mayor may veto it, but the Council can pass it over his veto, and their action will govern me, the Mayor and all of us, and if such a resolution passes I say to you that the hingation will then be dead. I advise you, therefore, to go quietly home and speak to your Aldermen and abled the action of the Common Council. This, thank God, is and it will be faise to democratic principles if it does not take care of you. Let there be he hostile demonstration, and I think I can assure you that in a few days the means will be provided for your rellef, and you will be enabled to go on with your labors and provide for yourselves and your families.

These remarks were received with applianse. The men then returned to the Park, where work was resumed.

Subsequently a number of wealthy local demo-cratic office-holders called upon James S. T. Strans-han, President of the Board of Park Commissioners, and requested that official to continue the work on the Park and

by all honorable means to continue the work on by all honorable means to procure money to pay the men. Mr. Stranahan promised to comply with the request, and instructed the engineer to continue the work until surface orders. It was the intention of the Commissioners to discharge the workmen yes-terday.

The Matter in the Supreme Court, Special Term. Before Judge Pratt.

An application was made on behalf of the Park Commissioners for another mandamus to compel the Mayor to sign certain bonds for the further improvement of Prospect Park. The Mayor contends that the issue of the bonds was an illegal one, but the General Term of the Supreme Court decided against him, and he has carried the case to the Court of Appeais.

Judge Pratt yesterday issued an order requiring the Mayor to show cause why a peremptory mandamus should not be issued against him, and it was made returnable on Tuesday next at ten A. M.

## PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.

Trotting for Plate-A Pleasant Day, but Little Sport.

The programme at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds yesterday alternoon was not very attractive, only one trot being announced and but two of the three horses entered coming to time. These were Mr. Jackson's bay gelding Mystery and Mr. Jarvis' bay mare Addie Webb. The race was for a piece of plate for members' horses, mile heats, best three in five, in narness. Mystery was a great favorite won very easily, she had the call in the pool selling. The club stand was not decorated as usual by the members' female friends, and, notwithstanding that the weather was delightfully warm, the sport went off coldly. The spectators not interested n betting took very little interest in the contest, and

seemed pleased when it was over. The manage ment, however, are not to blame for this, as a fine unfortunately all of them had become lame or sick. The match between Mr. Parks' and Mr. Alley's four-

unfortunately all of them had become lame or sick. The match between Mr. Parks' and Mr. Alley's four-year olds was postponed for thirty days for the reason that both of them were too lame to start. The other trot contemplated was between Black Crook, Tom Breeze and Robin, and which would have been a most interesting affair, fell through for the same cause as the first, and the race that came off yesterday was substituted at the last moment. The time made was very good for road horses. The following are the details of the race:—

First Heat.—As soon as-the word was given Mystery broke up and Addie took a commanding lead to the quarter pole in forty seconds. Mystery broke again on the backstretch, and when Addie passed the half-mile pole in 1:19½ he was a dozen lengths behind. Mystery broke a third time on the lower turn and Addie was taken in hand. The gelding broke once more and the mare jogged home a winner by a dozen lengths in 2:44%.

Second Heat.—The mare had the call in the betting. The horses had a very even start, but before they reached the turn Mystery broke up and the mare opened a gap of six lengths to the quarter pole in thirty-nine and a half seconds. Going down the backstretch Mystery broke up the second time and the mare increased the gap to the half-mile pole in 1:20. One hundred to thirty was then offered on the mare without takers. On the lower turn Addie Webb broke up and lost two lengths in front at the place-quarter pole, and came in a winner by three lengths in 2:42%.

Third Heat.—The betting now ceased on the race and a few started for home, having seen enough. The horses had a good start and went very evenily around the upper turn, the gelding making a skip, but not losing much by the mishap. When they reached the quarter pole. Addie Web was two lengths in front of the gelding lending, he bockstretch, but broke up and the mare down the backstretch, but broke up and the mare down the backstretch, but broke up and the mare was four lengths in front at the half-mile pole. She broke up twice

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, June 25.—A piece of plate for members' horses-that had never beat 2:40; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Hiram Howe entered b. m. Addle Webb.... 1 1 1 Thomas Jackson entered b. g. Mystery ... Mr. Fletcher entered g. m. Jessie..... TIME. Half. Three-quarters. Mile. 1:19 ½ 2:01 2:44 ½ Quarter. First heat....40 Second heat...3934 Third heat....41 2:01 2:01% 2:04% 1:20

> THE CINCINNATI RACES CINCINNATI, June 25, 1870.

The races were better attended to-day than the The first race was for a club purse of \$360 for norses that have never trotted better than 2:37; \$225

RESULT OF A SPREE IN JERSEY CITY.

An individual well known in the up town wards of Jersey City as Captain Ryder had a scume with an old chum, named Ned Bagnall, on Friday night, and while both were "pretty full" Ned gave the captain such a "thump" of his fist under the left ear that he fell prostrate. Blood gushed from his ear, and he became gradually weaker until yesterday evening; so that the physician in attendance thinks the case will prove intal. Bagnail was arrested and locked up in the Third preemet station to await the result of Ryder's injuries. The men had been drinking together during the afternoon, and quarrened about the payment of a ball due by Ryder to Bagnail.